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New York with passengers and cargo. Inspected and passed 2 steerage, 19 first-cabin passengers, and 2 large pieces of luggage, and issued to her a supplemental bill of health.

May 17, issued bill of health to the bark *Barford*, sailing to Sapelo with a crew of 17 men.

May 18, issued supplemental bill of health to the Hamburg-American steamship *Fürst Bismarck*, sailing for New York with passengers and cargo. Two second and 30 first-cabin passengers were inspected and passed.

May 19, cleared the American Line steamship *New York*, sailing for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 312 steerage, 129 second cabin, 94 first-cabin passengers, and 136 large and 315 small pieces of luggage. Twenty-five large bundles of luggage, chiefly the effects of passengers from Buenos Ayres, were disinfected. Two passengers were rejected, 1 for fever (cause unknown) and 1 for trachoma.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

W. C. HOBODY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Reports from Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, *May 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *La Touraine* sailed from this port on May 19 with 165 cabin and 592 steerage passengers. The latter were vaccinated and inspected as usual, 2 cases of trachoma being refused. Their baggage was inspected and 28 large and 16 small bundles of bedding were disinfected, as well as 10 trunks.

Owing to the small number of third-class passengers carried by the *Touraine* and the large number arriving for that boat, nearly 400 were left over for next Saturday.

The health of Havre and vicinity is at present good, no contagious diseases being reported.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

HAVRE, FRANCE, *May 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herein for your information two clippings from the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* of May 15 on the subjects of smallpox at Lyons and plague at Smyrna.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosures—Translated in this Bureau.]

Smallpox at Lyons.

[From the *Lyon Medical*, May 15, 1900.]

From February 16 to April 30, 1900, 308 smallpox patients were admitted to the smallpox hospital. If to the number of hospital smallpox deaths we add 12, the number reported from private houses, we have for the period named, 78 deaths, or in round

numbers, 9 per week. Adding these 78 deaths to the 64 which occurred from June 24, 1899, to February 15, 1900, we have a total mortality of 142 since the outbreak of the epidemic.

Since last week smallpox has seriously increased. From May 2 to 9, 77 new cases were reported to the bureau of hygiene. Of this number 44 occurred on the right bank of the Saône. The smallpox mortality, which since February 16 has been from 8 to 9 per week, including hospital deaths, now exceeds that number, owing to the greater frequency and gravity of the cases, the hemorrhagic form being quite common. This intelligence will, we hope, induce the dilatory to have recourse to vaccination, the preventive virtues of which are placed within reach of all. It can not be too often repeated, that smallpox is the only avoidable disease, and still our lawmakers hesitate to make vaccination obligatory.

Plague.

The appearance of plague at Smyrna is officially confirmed. The Sultan has sent Dr. Nicolle, director of the bacteriological institute, and Dr. Cozzonis, president of the sanitary council, to Smyrna. A dispatch from Constantinople received at Paris denies the existence of plague at Smyrna. Whatever the facts may be, it behooves us to keep strict watch on the French Mediterranean ports.

GERMANY.

Reports from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *May 14, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week 4,021 emigrants sailed from this port for America, the largest number of any week during the present year. The rejections were as follows: Trachoma, 2; favus, 1; conjunctivitis (severe), 8, and fever (of unknown cause), 3.

The weekly health report for the city of Bremen shows 5 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of diphtheria, and 7 of typhoid fever. The city and vicinity continue free from quarantinable diseases.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigration—Destruction of rats.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *May 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week 2,544 emigrants embarked from this port for America. The rejections were 2 cases of follicular conjunctivitis and 1 case of fever (cause unknown).

The steamer *Barbarossa* sailed on Saturday for New York, having departed from Sydney, Australia on February 26. She carried neither freight nor personal baggage from that point to America, and was disinfected here throughout with formalin. I have advised the use of sulphur as a means of future disinfection of suspected plague ships, on account of its greater destructiveness to rats, though good results are reported in this regard with the use of formaldehyd gas. The health reports for Bremen show 11 cases typhoid fever, 8 of scarlet fever, and 3 of diphtheria. This community continues free from quarantinable diseases.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.